Topic: IM2 – 1.2 (N – 1) Simplifying Radicals		Standard(s): N.RN.2	Notes
Essential Question: How can I simplify radicals using prime factors?			DISHS
Questions / Big Ideas	Negative Bases & Radicands with Even and Q • Negative Bases & Radicands with Even and Q • Negative Bases / Radicands with • Even Exponents or Roots: Posi ex. $(-2)^2 = (-2)(-2) = 4$ ex. $\sqrt{-2}$: imaginary • Odd Exponents or Roots: Negative ex. $(-2)^3 = (-2)(-2)(-2) = 4$ ex. $(-2)^3 = (-2)(-2)(-2) = 4$ • Simplify Radicals • Sometimes you cannot factor the bas • Factor the radicand (or base) down to • Factor out ONE factor value for every • Simplify. • Example: $\sqrt[3]{24^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2)^2} = \sqrt[3]{(2 \cdot $	Ddd Exponents tive or Imaginar ative = -8 e into only ident o prime factors. set equal to the $(2^3 \cdot 3)^2 = \sqrt[3]{2}$ $\sqrt{9} = 4\sqrt[3]{9} = 4$	y tical factors. e index (root). $6 \cdot 3^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 9^{\frac{1}{3}}$

Questions / Big Ideas	3. Simplify $\sqrt[3]{-27a^5}$	
	Perfect Squares	
	$1^2 = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$	$\sqrt{1} = 1$
	$2^2 = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$	$\sqrt{4} = 2$
	$3^2 =$	$\sqrt{} = 3$
	$4^2 =$	=4
	$5^2 =$	=5
	$6^2 =$	$\sqrt{}=6$
	$7^2 =$	=7
	$8^2 =$	$\sqrt{} = 8$
	$9^2 =$	$\sqrt{}=9$
	$10^2 =$	=10
	$11^2 =$	$\sqrt{}=11$
	$12^2 =$	=12
	$13^2 =$	$\sqrt{}=13$
	$14^2 =$	=14
	$15^2 =$	$\sqrt{}=15$
Summary:		